

## MERCHANTS WILL FETE VISITORS

Just what steps the Merchants' Association will take toward extending official courtesies to the members of the Congressional junketing party, will be settled within the next few days, when the trustees will hold a special meeting and go over the matter.

The association had rather expected to join with the Chamber of Commerce in banqueting the Congressmen, as it did on the occasion of the last visit, but the action of the Chamber of Commerce's own account cuts the merchants out of that.

Another important matter, which will come up at the trustees' meeting, is the appointment of the two members of the Promotion Committee, which the association is entitled to name. This may be allowed to wait over until the return of President Waldron, unless it shall seem wise to have the matter settled before Secretary Wood departs for the Orient.

## WONDEROUS PINEAPPLE GROWN IN KANSAS CITY

Evidently pineapples cut up strange capers when they are transported to distant climes. A Kansas City paper tells of the marvelous doing of a pineapple tree, four feet tall and one inch in diameter, and ornamented with 150 blossoms resembling lilies. The clipping, which was recently sent to a prominent local man, follows:

### PINEAPPLES GROW IN HER YARD.

A Tree Sprouted From the Fruit Mrs. W. C. Crews Planted.

Mrs. W. C. Crews, the wife of a carpenter of 2930 North Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Kas., has a pineapple tree in her front yard. A pineapple was planted there in the spring of 1906 and about May 21, this year, a tree began to sprout. It grew rapidly and is now about four feet tall and an inch in diameter. There are over 150 blossoms on the tree, each somewhat resembling a lily, although they are smaller.

## HUMPHREY'S FAME HAS PRECEDED HIM

When the Honorable Benjamin G. Humphreys, Congressman from Mississippi, arrives here with the Congressional party, he will find that his fame has preceded him. C. H. Pond, a high official of the Memphis & Gulf railroad, has written to his half brother W. A. Bowen of this city, commending Mr. Pond to his especial attention.

Mr. Pond is a member of the committee on rivers and harbors of the House of Representatives, and is one of the strongest members of the Southern delegation. He was for a long time a district attorney in Kentucky, and has an enviable reputation as a lawyer as well as a lawmaker.

### PHILANTHROPIST COMING.

R. G. Peters of Manistee, Mich., the donor of Peters Hall to Oberlin College, is expected here some time this month. Mr. Peters is a man of large wealth who has devoted much of his time to the study of educational methods, and many institutions of learning have been his beneficiaries.

### MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of

### WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of darkened homes. The Abigail Kindergarten says: "Your preparation is a sure cure for the most violent cold, if properly taken. In treating children, it has proved in many cases under our observation a sure preventive of the progress of pulmonary affections, and has in every case of inappetent consumption acted as a stay of that dreadful disease." It will not disappoint you. Sold by all chemists here.

## LAW EDITOR CHRONICLES CASE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The conspiracy trial is dragging to a close and the case will probably go to the jury about the middle of next week. Unless the evidence to be introduced by the prosecution in rebuttal takes longer than is now anticipated, the argument will begin about next Tuesday, or at least, Wednesday. In all probability at least three days will be consumed in argument, which should send the case to the jury Thursday or Friday.

Yesterday was a round for the defense, which scored several good points on the testimony of the two witnesses examined. The testimony, however, was principally in the nature of corroboration of that given by former witnesses, being chiefly along the line of statements to the effect that there was no connection between the Honolulu Higher Wage Association and the associations of the plantations—Aiea, Kahuku, Waipahu and others. The idea of this, of course, is to prove that the incidents of the strike upon which the prosecution bases its hopes were not the result of any preconceived plan on the part of the defendants but were actions taken independently by the several separate organizations. Attorney Kinney appears to be in a more chastened spirit than he was some days ago and is much milder in his manner and less openly contemptuous of his opponent than formerly. There were no pyrotechnics yesterday and the proceedings were on the whole tame and unexciting.

The Bulletin was represented in court by its able law editor, who, however, was working at a disadvantage because of the necessity of paying some little attention to his duties as junior counsel for the prosecution. What with taking notes for the argument to the jury, running errands for his chief, Attorney Kinney, and writing a running story of the court proceedings for the Bulletin, he was a fairly busy man for a time until the probable necessity of getting up his editorial copy compelled him to retire from the room. The regular court reporter for the above mentioned afternoon paper, however, had plenty of time to devote to news gathering in other quarters, his presence in Judge De Bolt's courtroom being rendered unnecessary by the efforts of his learned assistant. In fact, he spent less than two minutes in the room during the entire morning.

The prosecution scored one important point when the judge allowed the motion of Kinney to be permitted to go back on a stipulation made with counsel for the defense in open court a few days ago. At the time Negoro was on the stand Lightfoot tried to show by his testimony that the Shingo, the Chronicle and Jiyu at various times used the same words that appear to form the basis of the case for the prosecution—"taiji," "bokumetzui," and the other words and expressions which the prosecution contends were intended to incite the laborers to violence. Lightfoot stated at the time that he proposed to show by the way they were used in the other papers that they are words frequently and innocently used by the Japanese and that they are used often in a figurative rather than a literal sense.

At that time he was unable to produce the papers with the passages marked, and on his own motion Kinney was allowed to take the witness for cross-examination, with the express understanding that Lightfoot might put him on the stand again for redirect examination when he should have found the papers. Kinney even offered then to assist the defense in getting the papers, providing they could not be found among the exhibits.

Yesterday, toward the close of the session, Lightfoot offered to put Negoro on the stand again to give his testimony in this regard as per the stipulation. Kinney promptly objected, on the ground that such evidence would not be proper. And the judge upheld his objection, saying he did not see how the offer could be accepted, and he would not accept it. Judge De Bolt explained that he had not clearly understood the matter before Lightfoot, of course, took his exception.

### Miauchi Unshaken.

When the court convened, the cross-examination of Miauchi was resumed by Kinney, whose efforts were mainly devoted to making the witness weaken on his testimony on direct. In this, however, he was not at all successful, Miauchi sticking closely to his former story. He has been over it often enough to know it pretty thoroughly, anyway, having been a witness in the riot trial, where he gave practically the same evidence as he has in the conspiracy trial.

Kinney questioned the witness closely in regard to the various collections which were taken up at Waipahu for the strike fund. There were two of these, Miauchi testified. The second was taken up after the strike was called, and was an assessment of \$1.50 for each man.

"Did Shimizu pay a dollar and a half?" asked the cross-examiner. (Shimizu is the interpreter who was in the bad graces of the strikers and who was listed as a sycophant.)

"Shimizu paid three dollars," replied the witness.

"And he would have been glad to pay twenty-three dollars to square himself with you, wouldn't he?"

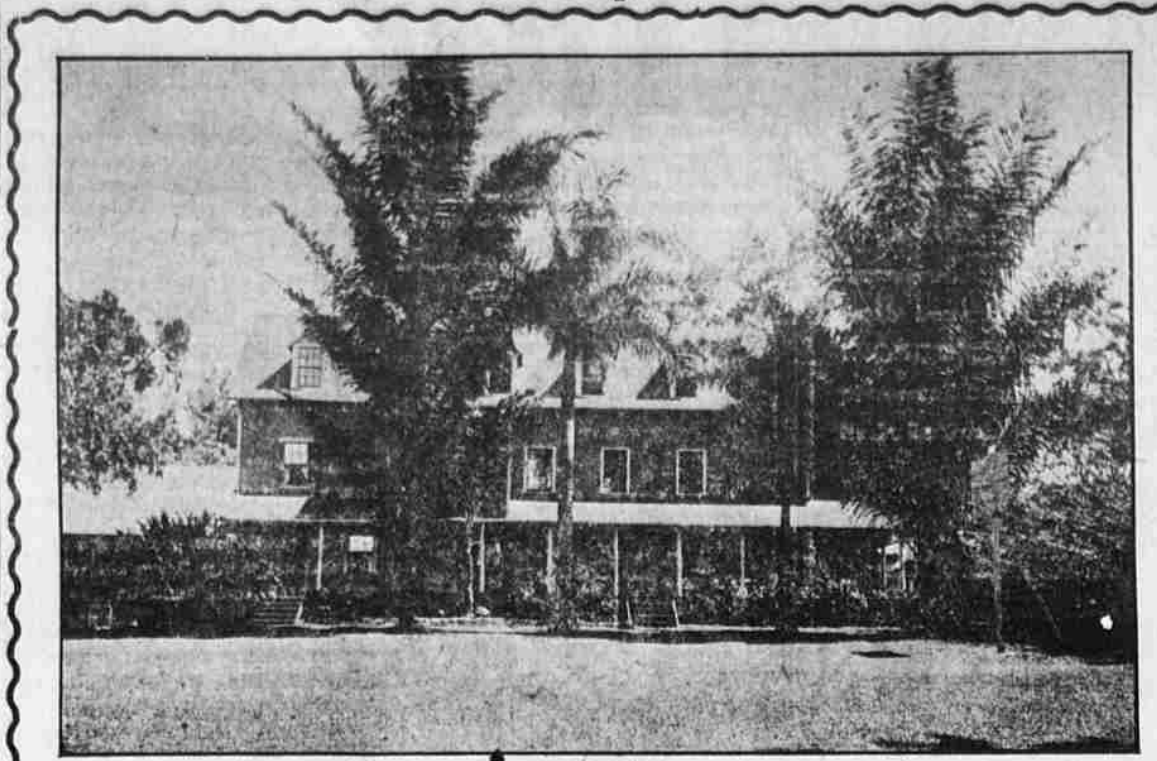
Lightfoot objected to the question and it was withdrawn.

"Did the twenty-five sycophants pay a dollar and a half a piece?"

"Yes, they paid. They were paying so they could eat."

"If any man didn't want to pay, you could have forced him to do so by a

## Kohala School Opens Next Month



The Kohala Girls' School, the oldest school for girls in the Territory, which will open its thirty-fifth school year on September 13.

On September 13, the Kohala Girls' School, the oldest school for girls in the Territory, will open its thirty-fifth school year.

The Kohala Girls' School was established in 1874 by the Rev. Elias Bond, D.D., a missionary sent to the Hawaiian Islands in 1841 by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Bond remained as principal of the school until 1889, when the property was conveyed, in trust, to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The institution is still controlled by the association,

though the direct management is vested in a board of managers appointed by the association.

The school was originally established for the education of young girls of the Hawaiian race. Since then, the scope of work has been expanded, and other nationalities are admitted, though the preference is still given to girls of Hawaiian birth.

The school curriculum is eminently practical, and though the ordinary branches of common school education are not slighted, special attention is given to housekeeping, dressmaking and weaving. Graduates from the

school are prepared to enter the Kamehameha School for Girls in this city, or the eighth year of the Normal Practice School here.

The primary object of the Kohala Girls' School is to furnish deserving girls between the ages of 6 and 18 years with a wholesome, Christian home training, together with such education as shall best fit them to become successful housekeepers or wage earners.

The school buildings are situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, five acres in extent, with a comprehensive view of the ocean and Haleakala.

"You mean if you telephoned to Honolulu and were told he was all right, don't you?"

"No, I don't."

The witness was afflicted with a bad memory in many particulars and failed to remember many things that it would seem he surely should remember as one of the officers of the Waipahu Higher Wage Association. He was excused and the next witness was called.

**Hirose Testifies.**

This was Zenzo Hirose, President of the Kahuku Higher Wage Association. He was called to testify in behalf of the defense that there was no official connection between the Honolulu Higher Wage Association and the one at Kahuku. He was not a good witness, being apparently frightened when he found himself perched up on the witness chair. But his testimony was on the whole favorable to the defense, except for the fact that he was so ready with his answers and was not calculated to create a good impression upon a jury.

Hirose testified that there was absolutely no connection between the Honolulu organization and that at Kahuku, that the latter made no reports to Makino, Negoro, et al., and received no orders or instructions from them. It did not even contribute to the funds of the Honolulu Higher Wage Association. When the Kahuku men came to Honolulu, they established their headquarters here and their affairs were directed by their own officers.

Makino, Negoro and their associates visited Kahuku once, on invitation of the Japanese there, to make speeches. These speeches were of the most peaceful nature, and the orators counseled the strikers against any use of violence.

On cross-examination Kinney asked the witness if Makino and Negoro rebuked the Kahuku Japanese mill men for stopping work and leaving the mills running. Lightfoot objected on the ground that it had not been shown that they did anything of the kind. Kinney tried to remedy the omission out of the mouth of the witness, but the latter said he was not there at the time and did not know anything about it. Neither did he know anything about the presentation of demands that the four men branded as sycophants be discharged from the plantation. He did not know that the sycophants were given three days in which to leave the plantation. In fact, his memory and information were decidedly below par on all such subjects.

### Stipulation Repudiated.

A few minutes before time for court to adjourn for the day, Lightfoot made his offer to put Negoro on the stand again to testify as to the use in the Shingo, Chronicle and Jiyu of the words and expressions which the prosecution claims were intended in the Jiji to incite the laborers to violence. Kinney demanded that the jury be excused while the offer was being made, and the judge excused them until 8:30 Monday morning. Lightfoot then renewed his offer, and as stated above, Kinney, repudiating his stipulation, objected to the introduction of the testimony and was upheld by the court. Lightfoot resignedly took his exception, and the court adjourned for the day.

### BALLENTYNE IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BUSINESS COMPLETED

By an early mail the Rapid Transit officials expect word from General Manager Ballentyne to the effect that his business has been completed and that deals for the rolling stock and other equipment needed for the extension of the lines of the company to Pearl Harbor, have been closed.

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## SNAKES AND MILLIONAIRES

Denver, Republican.—The two elements in the Hawaiian Islands which are most likely to obtain the ultimate control of things there, according to F. F. Fyler of Buford, S. C., who, for the past seven years, has lived in Honolulu, as bookkeeper and cashier of the S. N. Castle estates, are the Japanese laborers and the American millionaires. Mr. Fyler stopped in Denver last night on his way to the islands from a four months' vacation in his home. The Japanese, says Mr. Fyler, bid fair to absorb all of the market for agricultural labor, whereas the capital, the brains, the education and pretty nearly everything else in the islands are furnished by a solid group of millionaires.

"Recently," said Mr. Fyler, "the Japanese have met with a slight rebuff. They have been demanding higher wages, but so far unsuccessfully. The regular wage for workers in the sugar fields is from \$22 to \$25 a month. The Japs wanted \$1 a day. The cane growers refused their demands and the Japs for once were obliged to give in. It has been a good thing for them. Many of them had fought in the Japanese army against the Russians and had begun to think that they were the whole thing."

The millionaires, according to Mr. Fyler, have practically built up the island. They have developed the industries, made the cities, founded schools, churches—in short, they have made Honolulu look like a thorough-going American city.

"I do not think that there is any immediate danger of the Japanese entirely driving out the white laborers," said Mr. Fyler, "but it can not be denied that they form a very considerable part of the life in the islands."

The Japanese have three newspapers, printed in their own language, and it is these organs that are largely responsible for the agitation for higher wages."

The Japanese are not segregated from the Americans in the public schools as they are in California. In fact, there is no segregation of any race. Americans, Japs, Portuguese, Germans and natives are all educated together in the common schools, which are plentiful and which, by the way, are excellent. The Japs are the predominant element, though. I should say that there are about 15,000 of them in Honolulu alone, and about 60,000 in the islands.

"A strange thing about the place," said Mr. Fyler, "and one that is not generally known, and that is consequently a great surprise to the tourists who go there, is that there is not a snake in the entire territory, not a one of any kind whatsoever. These are the only tropical islands in the world that can boast of such a thing, I think."

Like Denver, Honolulu is very particular in the matter of circuses. Shows with animals are encouraged to stay away as much as possible. This is done to prevent the introduction of snakes.

"Recently," said Mr. Fyler, "a circus did come to Honolulu and was obliged to sell its entire collection of snakes to the government."

Sugar, of course, still continues to be the leading industry, Mr. Fyler says, but it is being given a close race by the pineapple industry, which, introduced on a small scale some ten years ago, has now grown to enormous proportions and bids fair to absorb the older industry. The Americans are putting more and more of their money into pineapples rather than into sugar.

The great craze among the millionaires, says Mr. Fyler, is a passion for automobiles. Every business man of any consequence at all thinks it absolutely necessary to have at least two or three machines, one in which to run about the city, one in which to visit the plantations and another to use for excursions and parties, etc. There are 400 automobiles registered in Honolulu alone. On each of these the owners are obliged to pay a tax to the city government.

The old queen, Liliuokalani, so the visitor stated, makes an annual trip to Washington to present a claim for possession of the former crown islands of which she claims she has been unjustly deprived.

## MRS. ALMY IS FREED FROM COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Mary Almy was yesterday granted a divorce by Judge Robinson from her husband, Henry N. Almy, United States Shipping Commissioner, on the ground of extreme cruelty. The divorce was not contested.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted a divorce to Yuki Kiyama from her husband, Masuzo Kiyama, on the ground that he has failed to provide for her support.

J. F. Francis has filed suit for divorce from Mrs. Emma Francis on the ground that she has been found to be a leper and sent to Molokai. Mrs. Francis, from Kalaupapa, has entered a general denial of everything in the complaint except the marriage.

### LAND BOUGHT FOR COLLEGE OF OAHU

A deed was filed yesterday with the Registrar of Conveyances by which Edgar Higgins conveys to the trustees of the Oahu College lot 18 in block 12 in College Heights for the purchase price of \$1300. This is part of the land which the Territory is acquiring as a site for the college and indicates that the negotiations are about at an end.

### HAMAKUA EXTENSION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

B. F. Dillingham stated yesterday that the work on the Hamakua extension of the Hilo railway is progressing very satisfactorily. Mr. Dillingham expects mail advices from Hilo by the Mauna Kea today, informing him as to the exact status of the work and giving full particulars as to the number of men now employed and so forth.